

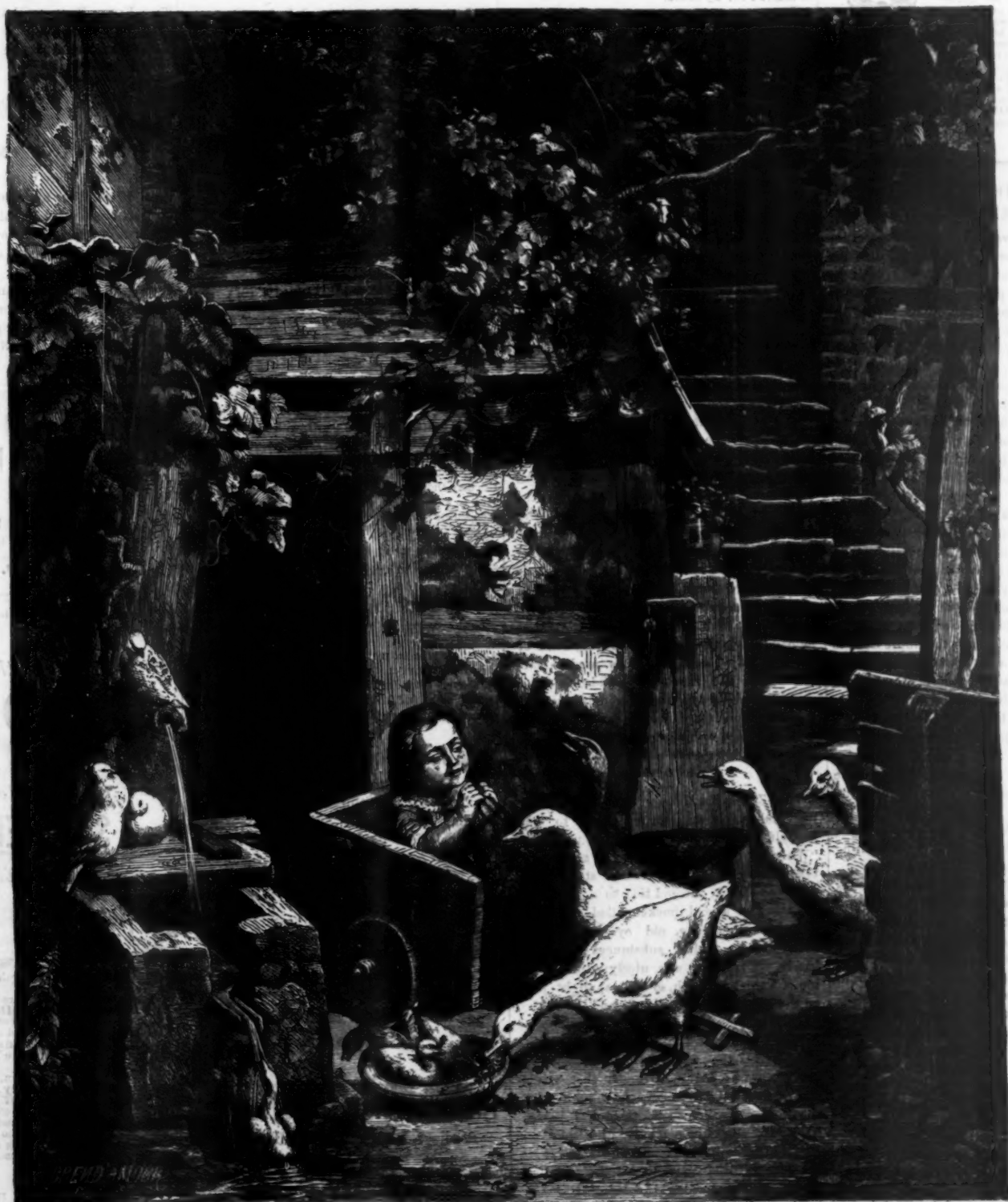
NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL

AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

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NEW YORK, MAY 22, 1875.

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"YOUNG AMERICA PRINTING PRESSES."

An opportunity was afforded us yesterday of inspecting a new printing-press called the Lightning card-press, invented and built by Mr. Watson, the proprietor of the famous "Young America presses." This patent includes an exclusive right to use a double toggle-joint for greater leverage. It is self-inking, has two rollers, and has a revolving disk, and it is a self-dropper. All these advantages make it a very rapid card-printer.

We understand that Mr. Watson exhibited lately at the Boston Fair, a similar press, which is also a self-feeder, and is capable of printing three thousand cards an hour. It is believed that this press is unequalled by any other of the kind.

And we may remark in a general way, that from a somewhat careful examination, and from the use of one of Watson's thirty-dollar presses in our family, there appears to be certain valuable advantages over every other press. Our reasons for this are, that there is the greatest leverage, and hence the impression is taken easily. The adjustment also is upon the same principle as the power presses—the only correct principle—by four screws, which, adjust the bed of the press to the platen. Some others are adjusted by moving the foot of the platen back and forth. There is also strength enough in the press to fill the chase with type, and no part will give when the impression is taken. These are some of the reasons why Mr. Watson has obtained the foremost rank in the department of printing presses for young people.

In connection with this subject the remark may properly be made, that there are few things that do more towards educating the minds of the young, and promoting a literary taste, than the possession and use of one of these presses. In many cases it has brought boys away from the street, and given their thoughts a new direction; and they have taken pride in paying for the presses and earning more. We shall always be glad of our purchase.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, and of some of the diseases produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing

cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhoea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

THE ART OF CANVASSING, we have received from the N. Y. Book Concern, 7 Warren Street N. Y., a little book of the above title which is filled with clear, concise directions of agents, and will enable any one to make a living; it is mailed for 25 cents.

THE ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 683 Broadway, which soon permanently cures Rupture, is making things lively for the old fashioned metal truss makers—People will not use the wretched metal springs.

A BOY MURDERER.

One of those horrid cases of murder which disgrace youthful humanity occasionally has just culminated in Paris in the conviction of the youthful murderer and his sentence to twenty years in the galleys. No misplaced sentiment or weak tenderness for these young fiends, says a correspondent, lead the French authorities to turn one of them loose on a suffering community. In this case the criminal was seventeen years of age and his victim only eleven. The murderer, whose name was Edward Henry, induced a boy named Pierre Maranne to break open a closet in his parents' house, to take therefrom 900 francs in gold, and to place the sum thus acquired in his hands. Luring the poor child to the banks of the Seine he strangled him with a cord he had prepared for the purpose, threw the body into the river, adjourned to a drinking shop and took a glass of rum and then went quietly home. Part of the money he gave to his mother, who was his accomplice and adviser throughout, and with the rest he purchased new clothes, jewelry and theatre tickets. It was proved on the trial that he had always professed to be very fond of the poor little Pierre, whom he used to caress and to call his little grandson. The cold-blooded young assassin only escaped the death penalty, which he so richly merited, by reason of his youth.

A GOOD IDEA.

The Zanesville Courier tells how a railroad telegraph operator contrives to get himself waked when the train passes:—"When he gets ready to take a snooze he takes a stout piece of twine, stretches it across the track, one end tied to a tree and the other to a coal bucket filled with car links, coupling pine, old oyster cans and such other metallic substances as come handy. The bucket was nicely adjusted on top of a stool or bench, so that a slight jerk on the string will pull it off, and then the railroad employe stretches himself out contentedly to await the coming of a train. He receives the first intimation that his services are needed by a crash that would almost startle a dead man, gets up, notifies the other offices that such a train has passed 'O. K.' fixes up his machine, and then relapses into the arms of Morpheus to await the next call, and thus he stands guard all night. In the morning the thing is taken to pieces, distributed around the room, and nobody is the wiser."

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Gloomy Moments.

BY MARY K. HANLY.

There are moments, gloomy moments
When we weary of the strife,
And ask ourselves in wonder
What there is at all in life;
Why we struggle for the victories,
Lest we should be e'er undone,
Then cast the trophies from us
When each battle we have won.

There are moments, gloomy moments
When our energies seem dead,
When the earth looks bleak around us
And the clouds are overhead;
When we sigh o'er withered roses
That sprung up by our side,
In the spring-time of our fancy
When the world was all untried.

There are moments, saddened moments
That our peace of mind destroy,
Treading out the germs of hope,
Hushing all the notes of joy;
Laying all the past before us,
Waking all our deep regret,
Fanning all the smoldering embers
Of the fires we'd fain forget.

Rousing all the smothered anger,
Bringing back life's bitter tears,
Calling all the forms that lov'd us
From the tomb of buried years;
Darkened moments, how I dread them,
Yet they follow our delight,
Surely as the glorious sunshine
Is replaced by gloomy night.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 12.

A SILENT WITNESS.

BY EDMUND YATES,

AUTHOR OF "BLACK SHEEP," "CASTAWAY," "THE YELLOW FLAG,"
ETC., ETC.

They entered. The chamber was dark, the Venetian blinds being down. Noiselessly they advanced a few steps; then halted.

"Mr. Middleham!" said the clerk.

"Are you awake, sir?" asked the housekeeper.

No reply. No sound at all, save the ticking of the old-fashioned clock on the mantelpiece.

"He sleeps heavily, ma'am," whispered Mr. Frodsham.

"I'm afraid he's ill," said the housekeeper, in the same tone. "Such a regular gentleman and—will you mind pulling up the blind?"

The blinds pulled up, the small table which usually stood by the bedside was discovered to be overturned, and the watch, pocket-book, and candlestick on the floor. When she saw this, the woman turned deadly pale and burst into tears.

"I'm sure he's ill!" she said, rushing to the bed and drawing back the curtains. The next moment she fell back with a scream; and the old clerk, bending forward, saw his master's body lying stiff and lifeless across the bed.

"Life had been extinct some hours before the discovery of the body," said a young gentleman of three-and-twenty, who was fetched from a neighboring surgery. "The cause? There was not much doubt about that!" And the young gentleman pointed to the face of the corpse, which was of a ghastly, lived hue, and to the swollen throat, on which there were blue marks, and scratches and indentations.

A horrible idea flashed across Mr. Frodsham's mind.

"Good God! Mr. Middleham has been murdered!"

"Precisely!" said the young surgeon, who began to look upon the incident as a great stroke of luck; to see his way to being called as a witness on the inquest; and to getting his name into the papers.

"O!" cried the housekeeper, who, honestly and sincerely affected, was shedding tears copiously, "was my poor master strangled, then, sir?"

"Strangled is the ordinary word," said the surgeon. "The police must be sent for," continued the young man, who knew the routine of these matters, from having been assistant to the divisional surgeon, "and there'll be an inquest, and so on, at which, of course, I shall have to be present. I'll take the liberty of leaving my card upon the mantelpiece; I live quite handy here. Good day, for the present!" And as he went down-stairs, he had a pleasant word or two with an old acquaintance, the sergeant of the police, who had been summoned.

The police investigation was of the usual character. The sergeant, a type of his class, steady, sturdy and stupid, after a careful inspection of the body, made with a certain amount of decency and reverence, announced his conviction that "violence had been used," an opinion which seemed to be infinitely consoling to the two constables who accompanied him.

"The crime being settled," prosed the worthy sergeant, looking round upon his little audience of four, "we come to the motive. And that," he added, after a pause, "I don't at present see. It could not be robbery, for here," stooping down and gathering the articles from the floor, "here is deceased's watch and pocketbook. If the object of the murderer had been robbery, he would not have left these behind!"

"What about the bank?" cried Mr. Frodsham, growing impatient.

"The bank!" said the sergeant, "the bank! I was a-comin' to that, sir! We must see if they've been up to any of their games down-stairs."

"We must take Mr. Middleham's keys with us, if you please," said Mr. Frodsham. "There's one on the bunch which opens the safe in the private office, where the key of the strong room is always kept. I must have that at once, to give out the money, for it's close upon nine o'clock."

But the bunch of keys was nowhere to be found. The housekeeper was almost positive she had noticed them at her master's elbow when she took up the spirit-case on the previous night, and the dining-room, as well as the bed-room was thoroughly searched, but without any result.

What was to be done? The time was getting on and the bank must be opened. Then Mr. Frodsham suddenly recollected that young Danby, who acted as a kind of confidential clerk and private secretary to Mr. Middleham, had another key of the safe. Mr. Danby had probably arrived by this time: they had better go down. So they went down, leaving the weeping housekeeper to perform the last offices for the dead man whom she had served so long in life; the sergeant, who ever since he had heard of Mr. Danby's having a duplicate key of the safe, had been solemnly endeavoring to think, walking with a meditative air, abstractedly feeling in the hind pocket of his coat for hand-cuffs.

When they reached the bank they found most of the clerks already arrived, gathered together in a cluster, and expressing their curiosity as to what could have happened, the only clue having been some mysterious words uttered by the office porter, who had seen the entrance of the constable, and who had concluded therefrom that something was "up." Mr. Danby, standing a little apart from the others, and in the act of changing his shooting jacket for an office coat, was quietly beckoned by Mr. Frodsham. He was a good-looking youngster of four-and-twenty, with a frank, ingenuous expression, crisply curling chestnut hair, regular features, and brilliant teeth. Had he a duplicate key of the safe? Certainly he had; but why was he asked? Was anything the matter? Mr. Frodsham shrugged his shoulders and heaved a sigh. The sergeant was heard to murmur something about "words took down" and not "committing yourself;" the key was produced; and the policeman, Mr. Frodsham and Mr. Danby walked into a private office.

There was no necessity for Mr. Danby's key, for the door of the safe stood wide open. Mr. Frodsham could scarcely believe his eyes, and young Danby uttered a loud exclamation of astonishment. The policeman looked on in silence; but the sergeant, with his eye on Mr. Danby, repeated the handcuff-searching process. Mr. Frodsham was the first to speak.

"It's plain enough now," said he; "there has been robbery as well as murder. The villains must have been disturbed and hurried off, leaving the door open!"

"I don't know that," said Mr. Danby, who had approached the safe. "Everything here seems undisturbed; and here is the key of the strong-room in its usual position. Mr. Middleham may have forgotten—"

"Better get to the strong-room, please," interposed the sergeant; "talking is a waste of time in these matters."

The strong-room door was found locked; but when it was opened, there was an end to all doubt as to what had been done. The floor was strewn with bits of cut cord and tape, with seals adhering to it; one of the office-candles, in its old-fashioned, heavy lead candlestick, was on a shelf; two large boxes, belonging to customers, had been forced open, the chisel used in the process lying by them. Mr. Frodsham lifted a sunk lid in a kind of counter across the far end of the room, and looked eagerly into the aperture. Then he cried out, and beckoned to those who were standing stupefied to come to him.

"There were two thousand sovereigns in this till last night," he said, shaking all over. "Two thousand; for I counted them myself, and now there's not one—not a single one!"

"Better look at the notes," said Mr. Danby, taking down something looking like a book, and unbuckling the straps surrounding it. "No!" he said, running his eyes and fingers rapidly over the crisp Bank of England notes, lying flat on each other, and divided into packets of different amounts. "All seem straight here; the thieves must have missed them."

"Not much of a miss they didn't make," observed the sergeant forcibly, though ungrammatically: "a sovereign 'll go anywhere, but them notes is no good to them, numbers known and stopped, must send 'em abroad, getting, perhaps, three shillin's in the pound, and the large ones not to be fobbed off at any price. They knew what they was about, this lot did, knew what bankin' business meant, into the bargain."

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mr. Frodsham, indignantly.

"What I say, sir," answered the sergeant, coolly, but with perfect respect. "To my mind this was a put-up job, this was; the parties as were in it knew all about the ins and outs of this establishment, knew their way all about the place, where the keys was kept, and where to lay their hands on this or that, knew the chief cashier—who, I've heard, is a remarkable smart man—was away, and that, no offense to you, sir," turning to Mr. Frodsham, "things might have gone a little slack, and discipline not to be maintained at the usual very high pitch. What they did not know, and what no one could have known, for he seems to have settled it all unexpected, poor gentleman, was that Mr. Middleham intended to sleep at the bank last night, and that cost him his life."

"Do you think so, sergeant?" asked Mr. Frodsham. "Good Lord, what an awful idea—such a mere chance as that!"

"My notion is that they wanted the old gentleman's keys, and the old gentleman would not let 'em have 'em. And—and that's how it came about. However," continued the sergeant, "this is a big business, sir, and I must report it to my inspector. I'll leave my men on the premises, if you please, for when the news gets wind I dare say you'll have a crowd around here. Mr. Middleham was a very well-known man, and it ain't every day that we has a murder and a bank robbery in the city."

As the sergeant passed out of the private door, he noticed that business had commenced in the bank, and that much conversation, upon what subject there could be no doubt, was being carried on across the counter. But Mr. Frodsham and young Danby returned to the strong-room, after the former had given out the money, for the day, and then pursued their investigation. All the deeds and papers, all the bonds and securities, were there, but a large amount of jewelry, left there for safe keeping, had vanished, and Mr. Danby hunted in vain for some magnificent diamond ornaments, deposited by a foreign customer of the bank, which he recollected assisting Mr. Heath in cataloguing and packing shortly before the chief cashier went away. By the time they had finished their search, and made memoranda of what they supposed to be missing, the inspector had visited the bed-room, the hue and cry had spread, the lane was lined by the crowd, the news had reached the newspaper offices, ragged boys with copies of "Third Edition" hanging over their arms, were charging up Fleet-street, yelling out, "Murder—banker—robbery," the whole London world took it up, and "Middleham's murder" was at once installed as the topic of the day.

Middleham's murder! It was years since a crime had been committed under circumstances of such daring atrocity, years since a victim of such position, and so well known, had been selected.

Middleham's murder! For murder it was, though some would-be wiseacres hinted at suicide. The coroner held an inquest, and the jury brought in a verdict of "willful murder, against some person or persons unknown." Unknown they were, and unknown they seemed likely to remain, for the police were quite unable to hit upon their track.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MANUFACTURED LEATHER.

At the Vienna Exposition, a Copenhagen firm exhibited an invention which is probably destined to come into general use. By this invention leather scraps are first converted, by a suitable machine, into a sort of leather wool, which is then mixed with caoutchouc and different chemical reagents, kneaded by machinery into a thick, pasty mass, and then formed in metal moulds, and dried and subjected to a gradually increasing pressure until it is finished, under 6,000 to 10,000 pounds to the square inch. The appearance of leather is imparted to it by a light coating. Articles manufactured from this material are said to be fifty per cent. cheaper than those made from leather and can be made in the same manner, while they are at the same time perfectly waterproof. Chemical investigation shows it to consist of about forty per cent. caoutchouc and sixty per cent. leather.

WILLIAM HART's famous painting, "The Golden Hour," the most elaborate and successful of the artist's landscape compositions, has been purchased by A. T. Stewart, for his private collection.

CONFESSIONS AND OBSERVATION OF AN EX-PRINCIPAL.

No. 2.

In my last I stated that the way I got my position proved a snare to my feet. Perhaps I cannot do better than to give one or two instances of how it worked.

There were in my school when I took it, two teachers, Miss A. and Miss B., who taught the same grade, received the same pay, and were equally entitled to promotion, except that for two years Miss A. had proved herself the better teacher. This I learned from my predecessor. My own observation also confirmed this. Six months after I took the school, the next higher teacher got married—they will sometimes, you know—and it became necessary to promote one of the two teachers named to fill her place. According to the eternal as well as the temporal fitness of things, Miss A. should have gone up, but in accordance with the political unfitness of things, Miss B. went up, and stuck there to the end of the chapter. She was one of the kind that did not get married—not much to her discredit when we canvas the lords of creation. The way it came about the promotion, not the getting married, was this—Miss B. was on very good terms with Trustee Smith, who, in turn "had influence" with three of the other trustees, who in turn followed the lead of the man who first got hold of them. The fifth trustee was not informed of the real state of the case, and raised no objection. Miss A., knowing none of the trustees, and having no "influence," of course, lost her chance. Why did not I interfere? Mr. Smith, in his way, made me a principal for a "consideration," and I had to pay the "consideration."

But my readers need not suppose that I did nothing to redeem my error. I had put myself into the hands of the devil, and now was obliged to fight him with his own weapons. As to whether or not I was justified in so doing, I can only say as the outside hen-roost robber said to the inside robber, who asked if it was just the thing to steal chickens, "Bob, that's a great moral question. Hand down another pullet." I was obliged to use the weapons of the gentleman in black, for the reason that I gave up all others when I made my terms with him.

Six months after Miss B. went up, I found that one of two other teachers Miss C. or Miss D. must be promoted, and that unless immediate steps to the contrary were taken, Miss D., the least worthy, would be taken. Miss D. was another of Trustee Smith's favorites. A young woman may be very winning with a trustee, and yet be a very poor teacher. The qualities which make a sweet winning woman, and those which make a faithful efficient teacher, are not always the same. I do not mean to say that Venus and Minerva may not unite their offerings, and bestow them lavishly upon a common favorite; but it is not their constant practice to do so. They probably agree with Miss Juno, who said to the ugly footed peacock, "It is not fitting that all gifts should be bestowed upon one."

Before Trustee Smith was aware of the coming vacancy, I "saw" the fifth trustee, Mr. Stirling; told him the whole story about the promotion of Miss B., and that unless something were done to forestall it, the same game would be played again. The fact was, I knew Mr. Stirling to be a man whose hobby was fair play, and in a just cause, one can count upon such a man every time. I gave him the hint that he must manage the matter himself; that if he persisted in putting up Miss C., I should be obliged to accept the situation, and console myself with the thought that it is the part of a wise principal to accept the inevitable.

As good luck would have it, the teacher, who was going to leave, told Miss C., who, as good luck would have it, saw Trustee Stirling, who, as good luck would have it, saw the three trustees who always followed the lead of the man who first got hold of them. Trustee Smith was too late, so he yielded to the pressure and gave his vote for Miss C., making the vote unanimous. It is not necessary that I should repeat the regrets I expressed to Mr. Smith, that his favorite had not won. Those regrets blossomed on most dismally for the moment, but having no roots they lost their freshness, and in a short time I felt as happy as usual.

EX-PRINCIPAL

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—The schools under the efficient superintendent, Rev. S. S. Fisk, are in a prosperous condition. A corps of fifteen teachers are engaged in the schools, and a full and thorough course is being carried out. There will be some six or seven graduates this year. E. C. Crawford is principal of the High school, and James E. Lowell, Miss Fenry and Miss Hallowell have charge of the various Grammar Departments.

MR. R. S. FELLOWS, of New Haven, has recently given some valuable foreign publications to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, which he collected during his recent visit to Europe.

PESTALOZZI.

[These extracts are from the life of Pestalozzi, published by Wilson, Hinkel & Co. The book is one that should be read by teachers who wish to acquaint themselves with the life of a man who produced a remarkable impression on all time, by clearly stating the method by which the mind is educated.]

CHAPTER II.—LIFE AT NEUHOF

The herding together of the innocent child and hardened sinner, the helpless sick and shiftless vagabond.

It was for this growing evil that the ever-active mind of Pestalozzi tried to find a remedy. He proposed the establishment of schools in which instruction in manual labor should be combined with the ordinary mental and moral training. After having advocated his views publicly, he offered his house and farm for the purpose of making the experiment. He soon found noble-hearted and influential friends who encouraged him in his undertaking, and, in 1775, we find him at the head of an "Industrial School for the Poor," probably the first school of its kind ever conceived, and the mother of hundreds now existing on both sides of the Atlantic.

In 1780 the school had to be given up. After five years of ineffectual toiling, the latter was left alone, poor and discouraged, an object of pity to his friends and of contempt to his detractors.

At this time, from necessity as well as from choice, he began to write articles for a Swiss journal, and to publish books in which he appealed to the public to bestow their attention upon some of the most sacred interests of humanity. From 1780 to 1798 were published the following books: "The Evening Hours of a Hermit;" "Leonard and Gertrude;" "Christopher and Eliza;" "Legislation and Infanticide;" "Figures to my Spelling-Book;" "Investigations on the Course of Nature in the Development of the Human Race."

From his inability to buy the necessary paper, the story of "Leonard and Gertrude" was written on the blank leaves of an old account-book. Whenever he added anything to the text he patched little scraps of paper upon the sheet, which, combined with his illegible handwriting, must have driven the printers nearly to despair. The receipts from the book did not add much to his wealth, as will be seen by the publisher's conditions, which we add for the consolation of poor authors. He was to receive three dollars per sheet, with twenty dollars additional if the work should reach a second edition.

When in great need he once borrowed from a friend one hundred dollars, and on his way home he met a poor peasant wringing his hands in great distress. On being asked the reason of his grief, he answered with many tears, that "his house had been consumed by fire, and he was without shelter and home." This was too much for the feelings of kind-hearted Pestalozzi. Forgetting his own errand, he put all the borrowed money into the hand of the peasant, and hurried off to his own desolate home. Arriving there without money and telling his story, his gentle wife asked whether he knew the name of the fortunate receiver. "I do not know the man," he said, "but he looked so poor and honest that I am sure he must be good." When the peasant in his turn was asked the name of his benefactor, he answered: "I do not know. He looked odd and slovenly, but had such a benevolent air about him that I am sure he must be a good man." Such a coincidence of opinion and absence of flattery between persons unknown to each other deserve mention.

In his domestic relations Pestalozzi was exceedingly fortunate—finding there repose in his weariness, sympathy in his philanthropic schemes, and consolation in his failures. Of his wife we have already spoken, and regret that we can not do full justice to her worth. Born of wealthy parents and marrying against their wishes a man who they declared would never be able to support her, she joyfully exchanged her worldly treasures for those which came from the rich and overflowing heart of her husband. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, and from the diary which she kept for many years have been taken many interesting details of the private life of her husband and herself.

He bestowed much attention we find, upon the wants emotions, and acts of his little son Jacob, who was born in 1770.

After a futile attempt to make the little boy repeat the names of numbers, before the idea of number had been presented, he exclaims "Oh why have I committed the folly of naming to him words without meaning; of letting him say three without first showing him the idea of two in all its bearings and applications? It is so difficult to come back from error, and so easy to walk in the simple paths of truth."

In giving the child object-lessons he does not spare any trouble. He leads the little fellow along the bank of a brook, and is delighted with the childish remark: "The water comes running after," for which he teaches him to

substitute the expression, "The water runs down hill." On his return he develops the idea of "up hill." In one passage of his diary he mentions an experience, not uncommon with parents, of finding that his child asked for certain things under a pretext quite different from the true reason. For instance, Jacobli asks his father to carry him to the barn so that he might there recite his lesson, when he really wanted to see the horse. Another passage shows how ready Pestalozzi ever was to receive instruction and to profit by it, though expressed in homely phrase by his man-of-all-work, Klaus. When speaking to him of the excellent memory of his son; "It is good enough," Klaus replied, "but love and courage for learning are still better. Do you ever think of that, master?" "O Klaus," answered the candid master, "all learning is not worth a straw if joy and courage are lost thereby."

The year 1798 saw Switzerland the battle ground between French, Austrian and Russian armies.

Every village, except Stanz, was burned, and this one was only spared at the intercession of a French officer.

The news of these atrocities produced a deep sensation of mingled indignation and pity throughout Switzerland, and the Government instituted means to save the remnant of the unfortunate people from starvation.

In Pestalozzi's soul, compassion was associated with an overpowering desire to do something for the sufferers—especially for the orphaned children, who now, more than ever, needed the healing remedy of a sound education. His resolution was at once taken; and without delay, he made an offer to the Government to go to that desolate valley, there to collect and instruct the poorest of the children. His offer was accepted, and henceforth his vocation of school-master was fixed.

TALK TO LEARN.

It is one of our most pleasing and judicious writers who remarks that Sir William Hamilton used to say that a man never knows anything until he has taught it in some way; it may be orally or it may be by writing a book. It is equally true, too, that many authors have talked better than they have written. Philosophers tell us that knowledge is precious for its own sake; that it is its own exceeding great reward. But experience tells us that knowledge is not knowledge until we use it; that it is not ours till we have brought it under the dominion of the great social faculty—speech. Solitary reading will enable a man to stuff himself with information; but, without conversation, his mind will become like a pond without an outlet—a mass of unhealthy stagnation. It is not enough to harvest knowledge by study; the wind of talk must window it, and blow away the chaff, then will the clear, bright grains of wisdom be garnered, for our own use or that of others.

BOOK NOTICES.

LOSSING'S OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Sheldon and Company, New York.

No one can fail to appreciate the spirit with which Mr. Lossing writes History. It is his native element. And he writes with his pencil too; he illustrates with feeling and taste. This book is valuable on account of its clear and concise statement of facts, and those are not, as in too many cases, detached statements, but they are blended into a pleasing narrative. The different types used, show the important words, so that the eye is impressed, and thus the memory is helped. The volume is an excellent one for our public schools, and deserves a place in the hands of the children.

Journal of Applied Chemistry.—The present number has articles of value on Silver Cements, Ammonia, Dyeing and various notices. It presents valuable recipes, and gives all the fresh news concerning scientific matters. It is valuable to all readers.

The Illinois Schoolmaster, is one of the very best educational papers. We read it with the certainty of finding really valuable articles. The May number has Prof. Nightingale's paper on the "Use and Abuse of Text Books," which is marked by the best of good sense.

Littell's Living Age, contains articles of the highest value to the literary student. Its selections are wisely made.

D. APPLETON & Co. have published an interesting book entitled "The Aërial World," which gives a popular account of the phenomena and life of the atmosphere. This fifth volume of the Popular Science Library is on Englishmen of science.

We have been looking over Baedekers European Guide Books with great pleasure. There is a wonderful fund of information in them.

Osgood has a number of charming books. The Little Classic Series is increasing, and the selections are wisely made.

Scribner, Armstrong and Co. are about to publish "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," by Marian Harland.

The School Room.

[This department will be conducted with reference to the practical work and wants of the teacher. Suggestions and information will be found pertaining to management, studies, government, methods of teaching, waking up mind, general culture and examinations. Dialogues and recitations (mainly original) will be presented, suitable for recitations, etc. We invite every practical teacher to contribute to render this department useful in the highest degree possible to the toilers in the school-room.]

Ode Read at the Concord Centennial.

I.

Who cometh over the hills,
Her garments with morning sweet,
The dance of a thousand rills
Making music before her feet?
Her presence freshens the air,
Sunshine steals light from her face,
The leaden footsteps of Care
Leaps to the tune of her pace,
Fairness of all that is fair,
Grace at the heart of all grace!
Sweetener of hut and of hall,
Bringer of life out of naught,
Freedom, oh, fairest of all
The daughters of Time and Thought!

II.

She cometh, cometh to-day;
Hark! hear ye not her tread,
Sending a thrill through your clay,
Under the sod there, ye dead,
Her champions and chosen Jones?
Do ye not hear, as she comes,
The bay of the deep-mouthed guns?
The gathering buzz of the drums?
The bells that called ye to prayer,
How wildly they clamor on her,
Crying, "She cometh! prepare
Her to praise and her to honor,
That a hundred years ago
Scattered here in blood and tears
Potent seeds wherefrom should grow
Gladness for a hundred years?"

III.

Tell me, young men, have ye seen
Creature of diviner mien,
For true hearts to long and cry for,
Manly hearts to live and die for?
What hath she that others want?
Brows that all endearments haunt,
Eyes that make it sweet to dare,
Smiles that glad untimely death,
Looks that fortify despair,
Tones more brave than trumpet's breath;
Tell me, maidens, have ye known
Household charm more sweetly rare?
Grace of woman ampler blown?
Modesty more debonaire?
Younger heart with wit full-grown?
Oh, for an hour of my prime,
The pulse of my hotter years,
That I might praise her in rhyme
Would tingle your eyelids to tears,
Our sweetness, our strength, and our star,
Our hope, our joy, and our trust,
Who lifted us out of the dust
And made us whatever we are!

IV.

Whiter than moonshine upon snow
Her raiment is: but round the hem
Crimson-stained; and, as to and fro
Her sandals flash, we see on them,
And on her instep veined with blue,
Flecks of crimson,—on those fair feet,
High-arched, Diana-like, and fleet,
Fit for no grosser stain than dew:
Oh, call them rather christs than stains,
Sacred and from heroic veins!
For, in the glory-guarded pass,
Her haughty and far-shining head
She bowed to shrive Leonidas
With his imperishable dead;
Her, too, Morgarten saw,
Where the Swiss lion fleshed his icy paw;
She followed Cromwell's quenchless star
Where the grim puritan tread
Shook Marston, Nasby, and Dunbar;
Yea, on her feet are dearer dyes
Yet fresh, nor looked on with untearful eyes.

V.

Our fathers found her in the woods
Where Nature meditates and broods
The seeds of unexampled things
Which time to consummation brings
Through life and death and man's unstable moods;
They met her here, not recognized,
A sylvan huntress clothed in furs,
To whose chase wants her bow sufficed,
Nor dreamed what destinies were hers;
She taught them beelike to create
Their simpler forms of Church and State;
She taught them to endure
The Past with other functions than it knew,
And turn in channels strange the uncertain stream of Fate;
Better than all, she fenced them in their need
With iron-handed Duty's sternest creed,
'Gainst Self's lean wolf that ravens word and deed.

NEW YORK, May 17th, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the School Teachers' Association, held May 13th, the following reports of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer were submitted, and ordered to be published in the JOURNAL.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The Financial Secretary respectfully reports, that \$1396 have been received to May 10th, 1875, as dues for the year 1875, and paid to the Treasurer of the Association, and receipts taken therefor.

LIST OF WARDS AND MEMBERSHIP IN EACH.

1st Ward. 30 Members.	14th Ward. ... 13 Members.
2d Ward. 4 Members.	15th Ward. ... 54 Members.
3d Ward. 4 Members.	16th Ward. ... 92 Members.
5th Ward. 38 Members.	17th Ward. ... 117 Members.
6th Ward. 12 Members.	18th Ward. ... 64 Members.
7th Ward. 38 Members.	19th Ward. ... 101 Members.
8th Ward. 51 Members.	20th Ward. ... 117 Members.
9th Ward. 107 Members.	21st Ward. ... 79 Members.
10th Ward. ... 100 Members.	22nd Ward. ... 119 Members.
11th Ward. ... 92 Members.	23rd Ward. ... 33 Members.
12th Ward. ... 41 Members.	24th Ward. ... 37 Members.
13th Ward. ... 52 Members.	

HENRIETTA WOODMAN,
Financial Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer begs leave to submit the following report:

Cash on hand, date of last report (Nov. 21st, 1873),	\$1295 06
Received for dues (1874)	1313 00
Received donation from S. B. H. Vance, Esq.	100 00
Total receipts (1874)	2708 06
Disbursements as per bills	1212 95
Balance for 1874	1495 11
Dues for 1875 to date (May 13th, 1875)	1396 00
Interest	76 65
Total receipts to date	2967 76
Disbursements (as per bills)	386 60
Balance on hand May 13th, 1875	2581 16

Invested as follows:

Manhattan Bank (General Fund)	2310 09
Manhattan Bank (Library Fund)	271 07
	\$2581 16

KATHERINE W. WHITE,
Treasurer.

J. R. PETTIGREW,
Treasurer.

Educational News.

April 29th, 1875.

TO THE SCHOOL JOURNAL:

In your issue of the 24th, you copy an article from the *Tribune* relating to the weekly literature provided for children between the ages of nine and—well I have seen children of twenty or thereabout reading it.

Now, I have one particular thing to say against that style of reading, aside from the slang, and the murdering, and impossible adventures and escapes too numerous to mention which occur in the marvelous tales related therein.

Those stories written by the most popular of writers for these papers invariably commence their heroes' career by relating adventures performed by that hero, consisting of the most daring violation of the commonest rules of order and decency. They are represented as injuring or annoying their teachers in every conceivable manner.

They get into debt; they are the pest and terror of the school. In fact the whole influence of the story is entirely subversive of discipline. The effect they have upon the boy who reads them is to make him apply an unnatural combination of circumstances to his own case, and to reason that if such another boy ran away to Booriboola Gha tamed a savage, escaped from pirates, annihilated banditti, was persistently pursued by a vindictive enemy whom he was always just ahead of in cunning, why that he, the reader could also get away from his teachers, who are "so sassy" as the children very elegantly express it, and that he too, could live such a delightful life, and have just such delightful adventures.

Another thing inculcated in these delectable stories, is a proper and man-like scorn for paying any little debts that they may owe. These heroes will throw their purse, full of gold down to a beggar with royal magnificence and generosity; but they don't pay old women for ginger-beer and such other delicacies as these mistaken old women have trustingly supplied them with.

In fact the whole tone of the stories lead boys to think, by strongly inciting their imaginations, that it is smart, (and what will a boy *not* do to be considered smart?) to spend their time in tormenting teachers, evading their lessons, fighting big boys, bullying little ones, using slang, smoking and drinking, and planning impossible adventures.

A. E. C.

THE BUFFALO BOARD OF EDUCATION SAYS:—"The common schools are neither Protestant nor Catholic; they are not established and maintained as nurseries of creeds; they are and ought to be sustained exclusively for the tuition of children in the studies which are recognized as essential to a good business education. Your committee do not undervalue religious training, but this is not the province of the City or the State."

NEW JERSEY.

The Somerset County Institute was held at Somerset Hall, on Wednesday last, and continued three days, many remarking that this institute was the best that they had ever attended. Instruction was given by State Superintendent Apgar, who also addressed the teachers on the "Rod in the School-room," with seemingly great effect, for he spoke in favor of its entire abolishment from the school, and presented the subject in such a pleasing manner, that it met with the approval of the majority of the teachers.

Prof. Lockwood gave a lecture on "Ethics of Example in the School-room." Lessons in elocution were given by Miss Minnie Swayze. Calisthenic exercises were also given by Prof. Robbins. The evenings were devoted to lectures, and were all well attended by the citizens of the town. On Wednesday evening Miss Swayze gave some excellent recitations, which were listened to very attentively and drew forth the well merited applause on the part of the hearers. The following are a few of the subjects: "Alice Cary's order for a Picture;" "The Face against the Pane," by Thos. Bailey Aldrich; "Carleton's New Church Organ;" "The Mother and Poet," by Browning; "The Charcoal Man," by J. T. Trowbridge.

On Thursday, Prof. Samuel Lockwood lectured on "The Oyster." We doubt not that each teacher felt that they had been fully repaid for their attending the institute.—L.

I would not seem to under-estimate outdoor sports, nothing can be better for the college student; but let us not attribute false results to the exciting regatta, merely because it suits our pleasures or pride to know it. "In general, men believe willingly that which they wish to believe." Is not this the key to the advocacy of college boat racing?
BETA.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In your issue of the 15, there is an article headed "THE SCHOOL ROOM," in which the following lines occur:

"The habit of stepping lightly on the heel can be easily fixed. But, generally, in moving about the school-room, allow the pupils to enjoy the unavoidable noise. Noise is not poisonous, immoral, or wicked."

I would like to ask a few questions:

Is not an easy, quiet manner of moving around considered essential to refinement?

Is not refinement an essential part of education?

Is there not a great lack of this part of education in the homes of a large number of our pupils?

Can a teacher be quiet when her pupils are noisy?

Can pupils be quiet when the teacher is noisy?

Is the one any more right than the other?

Does not a great many disagreeable awkwardnesses arise from want of training in this respect?

Will not the attention of the pupils be distracted from their legitimate business by noise?

Yours inquiringly,

A. E. C.

ROSWELL C. SMITH died lately at Hartford, Conn. He was the author of text books on grammar, arithmetic, and geography, proposed, as it was said, on the "Inductive Plan." They were noted for their simplicity of language, and gave great delight to many a pupil, who found other books full of darkness. He was a man of genial and fine character.

THE vice-principal of a school, "who and what is he?" In the eyes of some principals he is a nobody. Yet he does in many cases the work of that very principal. Upon him come the gravest responsibilities, and, therefore, many vice-principals are men of the highest character, endowed with the noblest abilities, and achieving the true teachers' successes. When, then, a vice-principal has been such for over a decade of years, and his principal vacates his position for whatever cause, should he not rightly succeed him and become principal? There is but one answer to this question. More next week.

OBJECTS, METHODS AND WORK OF EDUCATION.

BY S. S. RANDALL, LATE SUPERINTENDENT, OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

No. V.

Under the general denomination of *Elementary Schools*, include the several Primary Schools and Departments of our City Public Schools, Evening Schools, Infant Schools, Kindergarten, Asylum Schools of every class, Industrial Schools, Charity Schools, such as those of the Children's Aid Society, American Female Guardian Society, and Ladies' Home Missionary Society in New York, and District Schools generally in the rural districts of the State: all schools, seminaries or institutions, in brief, where, and so far as the purely elementary branches of study are taught.

The principal functions of this class of schools are:

1. To take up and carry on whatever of preliminary instruction and mental or moral discipline, has been given in the family; correcting, amending and supplementing all deficiencies, imperfections or errors. So far as may be practicable, by the substitution of better methods; confirming and deepening in the mind and heart of the child, every element of goodness, truth, purity, obedience, love, kindness, docility, and unselfishness; and communicating, at such times, and with intervals as convenience and system may require the rudiments of knowledge.

2. To give special attention to the *physical* care and culture of each child; securing for each and all personal cleanliness and neatness—an adequate supply of pure air—sufficiency and frequency of physical exercise and relaxations and such general directions for the preservation of health as may be necessary and beneficial.

3. To render the school and its exercises and instructions attractive and interesting to every child, by interspersing, with the lessons of the day, vocal and instrumental music in which all may participate—calisthenics, frequent recesses for unrestrained play and amusement, under the general supervision of their teachers, and such other variations from the monotony of technical instruction as the teacher may be able to devise.

4. Oral explanation, illustration and information should precede and accompany every portion of the process of instruction; and no advancement to a higher branch of study should be made until the foundations have been clearly and fully laid, and thoroughly comprehended in the lower. Frequent repetition and reviews and recurrences to the subjects of instruction at occasional intervals, even after others have been initiated, will be found eminently beneficial and efficient in permanently fixing the lessons in the pupils' minds, as a lasting possession.

5. In passing from the lower to the higher grades of elementary instruction, the utmost care should be taken that no portion of the former should be lost sight of; that the transition should connect by itself plainly discernible links, with the preceding study; that in its advancement constant reference should be made to principles and rules already established; and that each successive step onward should be firmly and securely fixed by ample explanations and illustrations.

6. At as early a period as may be at all practicable, the pupils of the several classes should be thrown as far as possible upon their own mental resources, independently of the dictation of the teacher; taught to plume their own intellectual wings,—to think, reflect, investigate and decide for themselves. They should be encouraged to present their own views and conceptions, however crude and inconsequent, for the correction and rectification of the teacher, or their companions; and thus be insensibly guided into more mature inferences and conclusions. Their feeblest and most uncertain efforts in this direction should never be rudely or impatiently repulsed by teachers or others. It will never, perhaps, be known, on this side of eternity, how many aspiring impulses and high ambitions and hopes of future excellence, have been ruthlessly crushed in the bud and perished forever by an inconsiderate and a contemptuous, disparagement of well-intended exposures of the necessarily imperfect conceptions of immature, but expanding minds.

The necessary limits to this discussion will not permit me to dwell longer at present upon this portion of my subject. In accordance with the unanimous views of the most intelligent and enlightened writers on educational topics. I have always been accustomed to regard this elementary or primary department of the great field of mental and moral culture as beyond all measure, the most vital and important. Upon its success or failure, in the complete accomplishment of its specific and responsible functions, depends the virtual success or failure of every superstructure attempted to be erected upon its foundations. If any or all of its pupils, on their promotion to the higher departments or seminaries of instruction in the higher branches of study, are deficient in any of the essential requisites of the ele-

mentary or primary course, or have passed superficially over any of the prescribed studies, the imminent probabilities are that at no future stage will they be able effectually to overcome this disqualification. The indolent, inattentive, indocile habits—the listless, inactive, unambitious, uninspiring habits contracted and confined in the elementary course will follow them to the higher, and render futile every effort to regain what has been so recklessly and thoughtlessly lost. And this may not have been wholly or even principally the teacher's fault. He or she may have faithfully striven for its prevention, without having been able to overcome the chronic *vis inertiae* of the pupil's mental energies. Such cases are, however, it is believed, comparatively rare; and rather to be regarded as indications of *physical* debility, than mental weakness and incapacity. If so, the appropriate physical remedies should be applied; the entire healthful tone of the system restored to its normal state; and the pupil remitted to his neglected studies, instead of being promoted to a higher department. The intimate connection between the mind and its physical organization, should never be lost sight of by the faithful teacher; and no attempt at mental progress should be made pending the organic derangement of the bodily functions.

MR. WILLIAM WOOD.

THE re-appointment by Mayor WICKHAM of Mr. WILLIAM WOOD to the vacancy in the Board of Education in New York, has brought back to public life a most valuable member of society.

He was born in the city of Glasgow on the twenty-first of October, 1808, and is the eldest son of the late JOHN WOOD, merchant and banker, and is allied to some of the noblest families of Scotland. He is a descendant of Admiral Wood, whom James Grant celebrates in one of his historical romances. On his mother's side he is connected with the Dennistoun family, to which she belonged.

The first step in education was taken, when, at the age of seven, William was sent to the then grammar school kept by Mr. William Angus in the City of St. Mungo.

At the age of sixteen he went to St. Andrews, and attended the classes of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics at the college of the old cathedral town. He brought his college career to an end in the Winter of 1827-28 by attending the Surgery class of Dr. John Burns.

Such is the bare outline of the events of the eleven years in the life of Mr. Wood which were devoted to education. At both school and college he showed much of the energy and industry which characterize him to-day, and his talents were of such an order as to enable him to share in the honor of the institutions which he attended.

Thus equipped, Dr. Wood took his place in the active battle of life. His business education was intrusted to the eminent mercantile firm of J. & A. Dennistoun, then composed of his grandfather and granduncle. The house was one of the oldest established in Glasgow, and one of the best schools from which a young man could graduate. He there imbibed the principles of commercial probity and honor which have marked his whole career, and brought to fuller maturity the habits of activity, perseverance and thoroughness which were formed at school and college.

His first visit to this country was made on the 3d of November, 1828, or shortly after the completion of his twentieth year. He returned to Glasgow, and in 1830 set sail again for the United States. On arriving here he married, and again returned to Glasgow, where he remained until May, 1832, when he went to Liverpool for the purpose of assuming the management of a branch house of the firm with which he was connected. His sojourn in England is marked by some of the most interesting episodes of his eventful life. He took a very active part in politics and was associated with some of the most famous men of the period. In conjunction with Richard Cobden, he canvassed South Lancashire in the interest of the senior partner of Brown Brothers, the eminent banking-house, who was then about to seek the votes of that constituency. When Daniel O'Connell landed in Liverpool Mr. Wood was chosen by the Liberals to present him with an address, which he did on the platform of St. George's Hall, in the presence of an audience of four thousand people.

In 1844 he came to the United States in order to open the house of Dennistoun, Wood & Co., of which he remained a partner until the 31st of December, 1860.

In May, 1860, he was appointed by Mayor Hall one of the Commissioners of Public Instruction. In May, 1870, he was offered, and accepted, a Commission of Docks, and in the following June was appointed to the Commission for widening Broadway, succeeding A. T. Stewart on his retirement. The work of the last-mentioned Commission was finished the same year, and it was withdrawn after saving the city about a million and a half of money. Mr. Wood retained his seat at the Board of Education until the 4th of April, 1874, and at that of Docks until the 20th of May of

the same year, when he and his colleagues were legislated out of office, and displaced by the Reform Party. Mayor Havemeyer wished to secure his services on the Board of Education, and offered him the Commissionership which he had formerly held, but Mr. Wood declined. He remained out of office until, by the death of Mr. Farr, Mayor Wickham had an opportunity of repeating the offer of his predecessor, which Mr. Wood has accepted. By a singular coincidence he succeeds in the Commission the same man who took his seat two years ago.

Mr. Wood brought the same qualities which insured his success in business to bear upon his public duties, and in that fact is to be discovered the reason of his being selected for the important position which he now occupies by three successive mayors. His own education, and the theoretical knowledge he acquired by traveling of the school systems of other countries, rendered him eminently fit for the office. He first set himself the task of acquiring a full knowledge of all the details of our city system of education. He spared no pains and thought no labor too arduous in making himself conversant with all its workings. As a consequence, he was soon in a position to propose reforms and amendments. His early associations had, possibly, something to do with the formation of his ideas as to the status which a teacher ought to occupy. His own respect for the office and his appreciation of its importance have enabled him to keep constantly in view the desirability of elevating the profession to a higher position in public estimation. In this connection we find him exerting himself, by means which ultimately led to success, in procuring an increase of salary to the female teachers in both grammar and primary schools. He was also, when out of office, one of the most outspoken opponents of the lately proposed reduction of teachers' salaries.

Although in favor of retrenchment in the expenditure of the City Government, he branded as the worst economy that which would tend to lower the position and influence of instructors, and introduce an undesirable element into their body. Economy in that direction, he maintained, would be directly productive of inefficiency. Mr. Wood is also identified with the measure which enacted that the annual holidays in public schools should commence with the third instead of the last Friday in July. In effecting that much-desired reform, he was actuated by the highest considerations of humanity as well as of expediency. His name will, however, possibly be longest and most gratefully remembered in connection with the foundation of the Normal College. His acquaintance with the Scotch system of educating teachers must have supplied him with a precedent for the great measure he was about to propose, while it may have suggested the reform he had in view. The fact that in this city there was almost no regard paid to the training of teachers, was one of the defects which he most quickly detected. In applying himself to devise a remedy, he acted in conjunction with Isaac Bell, William E. Dur-yea, Magnus Gross, and Bernard Smyth, and discharged the duties of Chairman of the Committee which was appointed to superintend the organization of the Normal School. He gave the subject a great deal of time and attention, and the work was fortunately completed when he and his colleagues were legislated out of office.

ORAL teaching cultivates the active powers of the mind by presenting objects, so that it can produce its own ideas of them: that written teaching may not excite any activity and, at the best, only cultivate the passive powers, by presenting words which are merely signs of ideas another mind has produced. Such teaching sends out into life men who may understand what has been done, but who have no power of doing anything for themselves. We have also found that oral teaching occasions true knowledge by bringing the mind in contact with the true objects of that knowledge; that written teaching shuts the mind away from the true objects of its knowledge, by interposing between it and them words which cannot be even a medium of communication, until the objects have been before known. Oral teaching quickens the activity of the mind of the pupil, as it requires the mind of the teacher and taught to be in the presence of each other, and there is nothing more effective than mental activity in awakening mental activity. An objection is sometimes made against oral teaching, because, as it is said, it does all the work for the pupil. This error has its origin in two sources. (1) the objector does not know what correct oral teaching is; (2) he does not know what written teaching is.

Correct oral teaching does nothing whatever for the pupil that he can do for himself. It simply brings objects and subjects of study into the presence of the pupil, and by words or signs of some kind, directs his mind in its study. —Dickinson.

Two genre pictures, entitled "Couleur de Rose" and "Gray Dogs," by George H. Boughton, the American artist are reported to have excited much admiration in London art circles.

HIS CHOICE.

A good story is told of a Chicago dry goods salesman, who has the reputation of being somewhat of a wag. He recently sold a bill of goods to a country customer, who was believed to be a little shaky, and was expected to commit justifiable insolvency as soon as he had disposed of his stock. As it was the customer's intention to pay a small part of his account with notes, which might prove worthless, the salesman—so the story goes—added here and there a little to the price of the goods, so that when the purchase of some two thousand dollars' worth had been made, of which all but two or three hundred dollars had been paid in cash, there was no possibility of the firm losing anything, even should the notes go to protest. The transaction concluded, the customer besought the salesman to give him a present of some sort, and the generous salesman accordingly presented him with a valuable red silk pocket handkerchief.

"That won't do," said the customer; "give me a nice silk dress for my wife or something of that sort."

"Can't do it," responded the salesman; "but I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll give you back your notes."

"No," replied the customer; "hold on, I'll take the handkerchief."

TROUBLE IN PROSPECTIVE.

Afflictions seen in prospective are more appalling than when they actually arrive, for there are few but are attended by some alleviating circumstances that deaden their force. Why, then, should we disturb what little happiness we may have by anticipating trouble, and reflecting on what might occur, which may possibly never transpire with us. The folly of this is aptly illustrated in the following anecdote:

A mother, desiring to visit a neighbor, set her daughter, a girl of sixteen, at work in the house, and gave her particular instructions concerning the bread, which she was to bake. The mother departed, and after remaining away some hours, returned and found the stove red hot, and her daughter in another room in the greatest agony of tears. The mother was amazed, and inquired the cause, and after much entreaty the daughter answered:

"I was thinking," said she, "if I was married, and should have a dear little child, and it should live and run about, and I should be baking as I now am, and I should leave the stove door open, and the dear little thing was to crawl in and burn itself to death, what a terrible thing it would be. Oh, dear! what should I do?" Let us not smile at the imaginary trouble of the girl, while half the ills we feel are equally imaginary, but meet those that exist with fortitude, and they will become less formidable in proportion as they are met with firmness.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

An English lady pickpocket—Miss Clay, alias Spencer, alias Wilson—was some little time ago sentenced in Paris to three years' imprisonment. In the female Penitentiary of St. Lazare her conduct is described as exemplary. She knelt down devotedly at mass, very frequently communicated, and so gained the confidence of the Sisters of Charity in charge that, after an unusually short period of probation, she was allowed the run of the prison without being watched. Availing herself of this privilege she slipped into one of the sister's cells, and, speedily dressing herself in the costume of a nun, walked straight out into the street, the wardens saluting her as she passed. She was not missed till three hours after her escape, and the efforts of the police to apprehend her have been hith-

erto unsuccessful. Being well known to her countrymen of the light fingered fraternity domiciled in Paris it is supposed that their gallantry has found means to send her to London.

BURN KEROSENE THE RIGHT WAY.

A correspondent in the New York Sun calls attention of all consumers of kerosene oil to the pernicious and unhealthy practice of using lamps filled with that article with the wicks turned down. The gas which should be consumed by the flames is by this means left heavily in the air, while the cost of the oil thus saved at present prices would scarce be one dollar a year for the lamps of a household. His attention was called particularly to this custom by boarding in the country where kerosene was the only available light. A large family of children living in the same house were taken ill one night, and on going to the nursery the mother found the room nearly suffocating, with a lamp turned down, whereupon the physician forbade the use of a lamp at night, unless turned at full head. He says he could quote many cases, one of a young girl subject to fits of faintness, which if not induced, were greatly increased by sleeping in a room with the lamp almost turned out. Besides the damage to health, it spoils the paper and curtains, soils the mirrors and windows, and gives the whole house an untidy air and an unwholesome odor.

If there's anything that commends the ordinary tramp to one's sympathy it's his invariable modesty. One rapped at a kitchen door near Springfield, recently, and mildly asked if there was any cider in the house. The lady gave him a drink, and he then remarked that some cake "wouldn't go bad at all." This also being furnished, he called for a couple of cigars, and getting them too, lit one, put the other in his pocket, and walked off picking up en passant a new pair of woolen stockings that happened to be in his reach.

THE WIFE.

The most essential thing in the welfare and happiness of the man and wife is confidence between them. And a woman who loves, desires above all things to be trusted. She would not be ignorant of his troubles, vexations or his anxieties; anything is better to her than to be excluded from the confidence and innermost thoughts of the life of one who should be all hers as she is all his. There are many affectionate men who confide but little in their wives, except such matters as relates to their domestic comforts. The grievous troubles and annoyances of business are seldom spoken of in the family circle. The mistakes which may have led them into wrong and anxiety, the dread of failure and many other vexations, are never mentioned, and no sign of it, save, perhaps, in manner, which to the wife, who is ignorant of the trouble, is incomprehensible. The wife would gladly share the trouble and be sympathetic, but when they are met with a clouded brow and silence, her imagination begins to work and she may possibly reason that it is a personal matter—that she is no longer loved, or that he has found some one else whom he fancies more. And here begins the first domestic misery which may end disastrously, and probably involve two families in difficulty and trouble. All caused in the first place by his secretiveness where he had no secrets which he might not have shared with his wife. The books of the firm should be open. She is the partner; her interests are at stake, her peace and happiness interested as much as your own. She may know nothing of banking or of speculation, but she does certainly feel

every change; she may not be able to give counsel, but she will, if she be a true wife most certainly sympathize and assist, and feel the more contented in knowing that she is a partner in all your affairs, and will, rest assured, find some ingenious way in helping you out and keeping the books of the firm as will please and reward you.

THE BEAUTIES OF FLORENCE, ITALY.

Colonel Forney, describing the magnificent buildings and museums of Florence, pictures Petti Palace, the Florence residence of King Victor Emmanuel. Its walls are as massive as the Capitol at Washington, the floors are marble throughout, and the wide, white staircases and banisters are of the same material. You enter through a large court into a spacious hall, with tessellated pavement, and ascend to what is called the *entre salle*, and, as you ring the bell, the door opens as if by magic, and you find yourself in a noble passage, crowded with pictures and statues, through a literal grove of evergreens and exotics which line the balustrades from the lower landing. There are twenty-eight rooms on this single story, not rooms so much as saloons, brilliant in frescoes and gilding. The ball room is almost entirely of marble, and as many as a thousand guests can easily be accommodated in this single suite of apartments. How quaintly magnificent the furniture! Here the visitor beholds those splendid many-sided Venetian mirrors, in their frames of silvered steel. There were exquisite cabinets of ebony and gilt; beautiful high-backed chairs, heavy curtains hanging from the high windows, doorways exquisitely draped, and great, lofty and luxurious beds, also richly canopied and festooned. Not less beautiful are the Italian frescoes; they are everywhere—from the palace to the dairy, on the inside and the outside of houses, and more plentiful than ordinary wall paper in America. The surroundings of the palace are magnificent too, comprising lovers' walks, circles, plateaus, fountains, statuary, arbors and rows of pots of flowers on the garden walls.

THE PERILS OF GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

The record of mortality among the Gloucester fishermen, due to their venturesome and dangerous occupation, shows a total of sixty-five deaths since the 1st of January, or an average of over twenty a month. In the descriptions of Massachusetts industries, fishing occupies a conspicuous place, and those who engage in it are spoken of as a bold, hardy and honest class. That does not do more than half justice to their merits. They are not merely bold, but brave, and they essay dangers and hardships not to win gold or glory, but merely to gain honest livelihoods. Rough exteriors cover true hearts and manly purposes. The men who make the fisheries a profitable industry to the State and to the country do not follow the sea because they do not know of more brilliant and easier callings on land. But they learned the great lesson of contentment and acquired a certain love for the element that deals so hardly with them. These sixty-five deaths tell only a part of the story. Every one of them represents grief and frequently distress to many living. The season has been one of unusual peril, and many fishermen who saved their lives lost their equipment. They deserve the utmost sympathy of their more fortunate fellow-citizens, and in some cases it should be extended in substantial form to lighten the losses that the elements have caused.

The amount of gold exported from Melbourne, Australia, including New Zealand gold exported via Melbourne, during the year 1874, exclusive of the month of December, was 914,043 ounces. The value in round numbers was \$18,000,000. Since the year 1861 there has been a steady falling off in the exports.

PAPER DRESS PATTERNS.

"Burleigh" says in a recent letter from N. Y. City, to the Boston Journal: A great business has grown up apparently out of nothing. This business is the making of dress patterns out of a flimsy sort of a paper made for the purpose. The amount of business done is simply marvelous. Through it ladies in the backwoods, in the country and in the remotest and sparest districts, can at the cost of a dime or so secure the latest fashions for themselves and children. One of these establishments sued a house in New York on a note given for goods delivered. The defence set up was that there was no consideration. A quantity of the goods were brought into court and their flimsy texture exhibited to the inspection of the intelligent jury. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant on the ground that there was no property in such material. Yet the dealings in this frail fabric are hardly equalled by any other branch of trade. One house does \$100,000 worth of trade a year. The paper is manufactured expressly for the work and is sent into the city tons at a time. A single order exhausts 5,000reams. This house has 1,000 agencies. They are in every part of the United States, in Canada, and across the seas. Orders for patterns come in from \$25 to \$1,000. The largest establishments in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago buy \$500 worth at a time. One hundred and fifty hands are kept constantly at work to meet the orders. And yet a New York jury affirms that there is no market value in this business.

MANAGING YOUNG GIRLS.

Why is it that gentlemen have such a poor opinion of young girls? As a rule, they think them very pleasant to pass an hour with, provided the girls let them make as many foolish speeches as they like and repay them with interest. And who is to blame for that? Surely not the girls. Their greatest ambition in life is to be loved by and become the wife of some good man, and, say what you will, it is a noble one. With this end in view, it is, of course, natural that a desire to please the lords of creation should be uppermost in a girl's mind. If men will not be interested when you talk sense, what can you do but talk nonsense! Men complain that girls have nothing to talk about except their last flirtation, balls, and parties, yet, if they converse with them for an hour upon philosophy, metaphysics, or even the last new book, you are bored, called a poor girl who has worried her brains for your entertainment. Women were made to please, not to lecture one like a trained professor, and wonder what she did it for. No, no. What is it you want? If you were to lay down your rules there is not one girl in a thousand but would gladly obey them, ridiculous as they would surely be. Try it and see. If you have a lady friend whom you could like so much if it were not for this or that little fault, tell her so, and if she cares anything for you she will correct it. Treat women more like human beings than prophesy a speedy change for the better.

A Californian named Gilbert, is the latest legatee of an English fortune, being the reputed heir to one-sixth part of much real estate in the city of Norwich, and a bank account of \$3,000,000.

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THE GOOD TEACHER'S CLAIMS.

THAT good teachers have a claim on us will be conceded by every thoughtful person. Whatever may have been done by the Astors and Stewarts for New York City, the humble teachers have done more. The solid brick and stone walls, the paved streets, the tall buildings and the rattling machinery may be significant signs that indicate what capital and labor have done, and there may be nothing the faithful teacher can bring forward, to show what he has been about during the score of years that have found him in the class room, and yet we shall assert that he has been the busy one, and the others in comparison but idlers. We shall assert that his work will withstand time, and the rush of contending armies, the effects of cannonade, the shock of earthquakes and even the disruption and destruction of states and empires. In fact his work only, is immortal. Nor is it only lasting work; it is a work which is perpetually seminal in its nature; it produces other work; and each succeeding result is better than the last. We can never measure the effects of the dissemination of thought; like the circles made by the stone striking the surface of the calm lake, the effect widens forever.

Therefore, the teacher has other and stronger claims on us than arise from his preferring a certain quota of work. He justly demands that his position should draw the respect and regard of the community in which he lives. But more than this. He lays a silent claim that his services given without any proportionate return of money should entitle him to promotion to higher and more remunerative places when it is possible. Yet it often happens that a man labors as an assistant in a school-room until his hair whitens without receiving this evidence of appreciation of his services. Other men enter into his labors. By dint of wire-pulling, log-rolling and canvassing, another vaults into his place. Trustees are many times not only utterly destitute as to qualifications for the honorable office they hold, but they are also in many cases destitute of a knowledge of what is decently due men of extremely sensitive and spiritual natures. Stout and healthy themselves they wonder the teachers look careworn and perplexed. Glad themselves, to get away from the close air of the school-room, they wonder why the teacher should be willing to stay in it. They consider the task of teaching to be one that may be entrusted to almost any one.

But the faithful teacher has claims. He has a claim on us that cannot be put aside. If we are really desirous that our country should advance in permanent prosperity we must begin in the schools. It is a fact often repeated, that "the hope of this country lies in its schools." This declares that the teachers stand in the place of power and influence. Believe this as well as say it. The claims of the teacher are not personal—they grow out of his eminent position, his ineffaceable work and the perpetual on-going of the effects he produces.

It is an error in the present plan to build too large and too expensive school houses. To have 2,000 children under one roof, is neither necessary nor wise. It would be better in this city, for example, to hire or build houses 25x40 feet, and then on each floor have one grade; each grade could be divided into two classes, requiring thus, six teachers in the building. The advantages would be, first, in the atmosphere, for there is no way to supply such large assemblies with pure air; second, in the prevention of the evil associations which will appear in the large crowds; third, in preserving the individuality of the pupil, which is lost in the large departments; fourth, in making the teachers and pupils less public, a feature of no small importance; and fifth, in the convenience to little children.

In another part of the paper will be found an interesting article, copied from the *Sotsman* relative to Hon. William Wood, the new educational Commissioner. It is not saying too much to say that the accession of such a man to the Board of Education must be considered as a piece of good fortune to the public. In the first place, Mr. Wood is no ordinary man. That is, he has very clearly defined views on all the subjects that concern the activities of life, and sees how these may be put into successful operation. He has done a good deal more than manage a banking business with skill for years in this city. He, like his wonderful ancestry has kept up a steady "thinking on't" all these years. So that now he is well qualified to undertake a business, (contrary to the usual ideas) that demands the very best thinking. The best plan of all would be to have a board of seven able men, who should be paid \$10,000 each, to give their whole time to this most important of all the concerns of this city. Meanwhile we thank Mayor Wickham for the appointment of Mr. Wood.

The "German question" is pretty well settled, and in settling that, some other questions have been settled also. The arguments of both "for and against" have been heard, and the popular verdict is "it may be an optional study, and no more." This common sense decision the majority of the Board have already reached, and the amendments of the by-laws will be in accordance with it. Those things must be taught that are for the "greatest good of the greatest number." Latin is a splendid means of drilling into a boy a knowledge of language, industrious habits, and literary tastes, but it should not be forced upon every lad in a Grammar School by any means. There are yet an abundance of things left undone, for want of time, by the Grammar School teachers. The outside public, looking on the results of the work in the school-room, cries out for thoroughness and brightness in their sons and daughters.

ONE of the results of the spelling-match business this winter has been the finding out that "there are more than two ways to—go through the woods" In Pulaski, Tenn., the word "sachel" was given out. It was spelled by Gen. Taliaferro without a "t," as Webster favors. Whereupon, "the audience laid down and rolled over and laughed and bleated and roared, and squealed and tittered and hunched each other, and at last subsided so that the pedagogue could be heard. He blandly informed the audience that Mr. Taliaferro had spelled the word correctly.

On Wednesday, Superintendents Harrison, Jasper and Fanning, and Commissioner Vermilye visited No. 29, the former to examine it. The work of Mr. Duffy, the principal, under very adverse circumstances receives the hearty commendation of all who know him. There is not, probably, a company of lads in the whole city, who show deeper interest in education than his. The evidence of a faithful man's work abounds here.

A feature of the present "depression" is the great number of suicides. It is said that a party of four this winter sat at dinner in one of our principal hotels, and that two of the parties confessed they had tried to commit suicide, one by the bullet, and the other by the knife. Each stated that he was now successful and happy.

INSPECTOR ELIJAH H. KIMBALL visited the JOURNAL office a few days since, and in speaking of the length of service of female teachers, said that a very large number of those who begin as teachers do not marry and leave, as is commonly supposed; that, in fact, they do not marry at all. Is there anything in teaching that unfits woman for marriage?

The erection of the building on the south side of Grammar School 29, will render the lower story nearly useless. The primary department will have to seek other quarters during the year. This is to be regretted, as the school is achieving good results.

W. J. STEWART, who has been so attentive to the teeth of our teachers, has removed to 348 West 30th street. We recommend him as a skillful dentist, and most moderate in charges.

THE Trustees of the Tenth Ward have not begun to advertise for remodelling old No. 7. They do not believe the best interests of that densely populated ward will be met by the plan proposed by the commissioners. It is a matter that should receive further consideration. A visit to the rooms of the primary department, with the principal, enabled us to see the crumbling walls, the rat-eaten floors, and dilapidated window-sills. It will require the expenditure of \$50,000 probably, to put on the two wings, and thoroughly rebuild the main structure. There would then be no basement, no play-rooms, nor places to hang wet

clothing, nor coal-rooms, nor janitors rooms, nor rooms for steam-heating apparatus—all of which are indispensable. The expenditure of \$25,000 more will give a new building with all these conveniences. The Trustees are undoubtedly right in asking for what this ward so greatly needs, a new, plain yet commodious school-building. Let it be remembered that if a building was made twice the size of Number Seven it would be filled with children.

Pentecost.

[FOR THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.]

Not ours to serve in Shrine, and Choir;
Not ours the touch of sacred fire;
But yet, Oh Lord! Thy Spirit grant,
Us, ministrant!

Give us, with holy lifted hands,
Each one, to serve Thee where she stands,
And be the labor of our days
As prayer, and praise!

Give us the power to seal, and sign,
To noble aims, these souls of Thine;
To teach the young unfolding thought
What Thou hast wrought!

And in the oceans, and the lands,
To trace the fashioning of Thy Hands.
And see Thy tender footsteps pass
On wind-swept grass:

To praise Thee, where the mosses grow,
Beneath the chill of arctic snow,
And where the cooling gourds are sweet
In tropic heat.

To read Thee, where Thy scriptures are
In wave and rock, in flower and star;
And bring at last, on darkening eves,
Our gathered sheaves!

FANNIE MURRAY.

DEAR DAN:—What a pleasure it is to say dear to some Dan if it is "Sub-rosa."

I am going to give you my opinions about "a member" and your "more reasons why not," not that I think it will influence either of you, but a woman wants her "say" too. What abuses does "a member" think are to be corrected by the association? Does he think it can give me a better room? (want of sunlight and sixty children being every day facts.) Does he think it can force the board to pay us what we are worth? It did one very good thing, in preventing the reduction of our salaries. Say what you will, it "talk" is a very good thing once in a while: great minds have succumbed to a buzzing, and why not the Board of Education, that and Whitelaw Reid settled the question! why can not "a member" be generous! Surely \$1.00 is not too much to pay to take yourself and friend to a reception. Now, Dan, you just vote "a member" on the committee, he of course will provide all reforms, correct all abuses, and do wonders, generally. He can be very easily elected. Those kind always are. We want prominent men at the head of reforms.

Now, Dan, I'm going to tell you a little secret. I do care for what Mrs. Grundy says, and so do a great many others, and somehow I find it keeps things straight. I know you don't care, but then you can afford to be independent in that line. I would like to take an airing with "Sham" but as I do not know him, I take it the old-fashioned way "per pedes" because I can't help myself. It is a sad truth that teachers are not rich, but you may depend upon it, they all would like to be. Very few, Dan, have your noble contempt of riches, you see. Money will buy very nice things. I for one care to wear pretty and becoming apparel. I know, and most teachers will agree with me, that children like to see their teacher well dressed; when I have a handsome dress on, my children are not very trying. You, with your high standard, would consider that very questionable discipline, but it gives me great satisfaction. Only the other day one of my little ones said to me, Miss S. why don't you wear that pretty dress every day, I like you in it. Was admiration ever more sincerely expressed? I felt sad to be obliged to say (mentally) can't afford it. I wish you would show me a road to riches for I must own that I have an inordinate love, not of money, but, of all the beautiful things it will buy.

I am a subscriber, I am proud to say, to the SCHOOL JOURNAL. I believe in that.

I have written poorly, but everyone cannot be a Dan. D. Lion. I'm only

A BLADE OF GRASS.

At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Newberry read an interesting paper on "Our Earliest Known Sand-Plants." Remarks were made on this subject, which is purely in the range of geology; as to the existence of trees in the so-called Devonian age. Afterwards, Prof. Martin exhibited minerals gathered in the Fourth Avenue excavations.

Between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the Metropolitan Museum of Art is located, and we invite every reader to visit it. It is free on Mondays and Thursdays, and therefore may be visited again and again with increasing profit. One of the chief values growing out of it is the opportunity to compare the work of old masters, with that done by modern hands. And again, to look back by means of the Cesnola collection to the ages before the Christian era.

MOODY AND SANKEY creating such a revival furor in Great Britain, doubtless owe much of their success to the popularity of their hymn tunes. Sankey's best efforts are in the "Gospel Singer," Philip Philip's new book for Sunday Schools. Sample copy by mail, 35 cents. Lee & Walker, publishers, Philadelphia.

The New York School Journal and Educational News is a weekly publication that is doing much good for the public school system of our country. It also takes a great interest in the colleges and universities.—*Cornell Era*.

On the 15th inst., a meeting was called by Mayor Wickham to found a school for training nurses for the hospitals. This is a needed institution.

At the meeting of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, a sketch of the late Dr. Montgomery was read.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 29.

ON Tuesday morning, the 27th ult., the boys of the male department were assembled by the principal, Mr. G. P. Duffy, and informed of the death of Commissioner Farr, and of the resolution of the Board of Education that the schools should be closed. Mr. Duffy commented on Commissioner Farr's long connection with the schools of the city, and spoke of his deep interest in the welfare of the children, and his visits to the school. He called upon Mr. A. M. Kellogg, editor of the *SCHOOL JOURNAL*, to address the pupils. Mr. Kellogg paid a tribute to Mr. Farr's useful life and advised the boys to attempt to do something in their lives that should live afterward, as this public spirited man had done. The pupils were then dismissed in good order.

BROOKLYN.

THE new school building in District No. 2, Brooklyn, at the corner of 47th st. and 3d Ave., was opened on the 15th inst. with about six hundred pupils under the principalship of Mr. Jacob Sands.

The exercises, though of an informal, were of a very interesting character.

Dehart Bergen, Esq., chairman of the local committee, presided, and read a paper upon the past history of the school.

Addresses were made by Garrett Bergen, Esq., Rev. E. P. Ingalls, Rev. M. Meyer, and Supts. Field and Buckley.

The exercises were pleasantly enlivened with singing by the school.

Mr. Sands began his work as principal of this school, May 15, 1852, and the fact that the opening of the new school-building was the celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of this event, gave additional interest to the exercise.

The wish was very cordially expressed among the patrons and friends of the school present, that Mr. Sands may have as long and as successful an experience in the new building as he has had in the old.

On the 17th inst. a new school building was opened, situated on the corner of Forty-Seventh street and Third Ave. This is in a portion of the city, Gowanus, which has stood greatly in need of school privileges. There were at least 600 pupils present at the opening, and the exercises were interesting.

NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board met May 18th. Present—Commissioner Neilson, Baker, Beardslee, Dowd, Fuller, Halsted, Jenkins, Kelley, Klamroth, Lewis, Man, Traud, Vermilye, West, Wetmore, Wood, Herring, Mathewson, Townsend and Patterson.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM TRUSTEES.

From the Trustees of the 18th Ward, transmitting the following letter from the assistant teachers of P. S. 29.

The assistant teachers of P. S. 29, feel deeply the injustice under which they have been laboring for years past by reason of article 13, section 35 and 37, of the by-laws, regulating the grading of the salaries of the same, and which in many cases fails to operate justly as being inadequate to a proper recognition of the term of service qualifications and responsibilities of the assistants in said schools.

Owing to a decrease in numbers in many of the schools,

which decrease has been the result of no lack of exertion on the part of the teachers employed, but from causes over which they had no control, the salaries of those teachers who by lengthened terms of service have acquired practical experience and consequent thereon, and excellent records have been gradually decreasing while the salaries of those in schools more favorably situated, although of less experience are not only greater in many cases, but are steadily increasing.

The evils and injustice incidental to the present system of the gradation of salaries are so easily demonstrated that an instance or two from among the many will suffice at this time to convey an idea.

Take for instance, two Primary Schools in this Ward, showing term of service, grade of salary, and disproportion of compensation.

P. S. 29.		Another P. S. in same ward.	
Term of service.	Salary.	Term of service.	Salary.
8 yrs.	\$584.	4 yrs.	\$640.
6 yrs.	\$555.	6 yrs.	\$680.
4 yrs.	\$509.	1 yr.	\$520.

This disproportion exists in face of the fact that the Superintendent's annual examinations of P. S. 29, have for years resulted in the conferring of the grade of "Excellent," the highest standard of merit at their disposal, which is in itself ample testimony as to the competency and industry of the teachers.

The foregoing, when taken in connection with the fact that a decrease in numbers may necessitate the discharge or transfer of a junior teacher, who receives say a salary of \$500, the averaging of salaries under the present system, at \$600, in such cases, results in an actual reduction, of \$10, or more per annum, from each remaining assistant.

They, therefore, beg leave to suggest that the salaries of the primary assistants be based upon their term of service, records and efficiency, rather than upon the numerical strength as regards attendance.

They earnestly appeal to you, their Board of Trustees, with the hope that you will give this matter your earliest consideration, and trust that you will render them such assistance as may be necessary to remedy the injustice now existing.

Respectfully,

Mary L. Mitchell,
Irene Winchell,
Laura J. Snell,
Lamartine Whiting,
Maria E. Fitzpatrick,
Margaret Durnin,
Mary E. Donohoe,
Sarah A. Collins,
Hannah A. McKeevas,
Mary McGarry,

Assistants P. S. 29.

The Trustees of the 18th Ward, in transmitting the above, say:

1. That there should be an equality of salaries in the Primary and Grammar Schools, in respect to the female teachers.

2. That the average attendance required in the Primary Schools to each teacher, should be reduced to 35, that being the largest number of children that can be efficiently taught by one person.

3. That the salaries of faithful and efficient teachers should not be lessened by a diminished attendance.

4. That a lesser sum than the present minimum salary, would be a sufficient remuneration for newly appointed and inexperienced teachers.

H. S. TERBELL,
ANDREW WARNER,
F. H. WEEKS.

From the Trustees of the 23d Ward, asking for authority to employ a janitor for branch of P. S. 60. To Buildings.

From same asking for additional P. S. accommodations. Same reference.

From Trustees of 22d Ward, asking the co-operation of the Board against the erection of an abattoir in the Ward To Buildings.

From Trustees of the 6th Ward, in relation to repairs of schools in the Ward. To Buildings.

From Trustees of the 24th Ward, for new boilers and radiators for G. S. 65. To Warming and Ventilating.

From Trustees of the Sixth Ward, for new boiler, for P. S. 24, and for repairs and painting. To Buildings, &c.

From Trustees of the 23d Ward, for a piano for P. S. 44. To Furniture.

From same, for seating in branch of P. S. 62. To Furniture.

From Trustees of 22d Ward, for leave of absence for Teachers. To Teachers.

From same to excuse absence. To Teachers.

From Trustees of 15th Ward, nominating Miss Julia Clannon as Vice-Principal of G. S. 47. To Teachers.

From Trustees of the 11th Ward, to excuse teachers. Some reference.

From Trustees, for \$190 to pay bill of Frank G. Green for heating apparatus. To Finance

MONTHLY REPORT OF CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

In April, examinations have been held in thirty-nine schools, situated in 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 15th, and 22d Wards.

In these schools, 408 classes were examined in all the different branches prescribed for their respective grades, and the instruction was found to have been efficient and correct in all except 18, in which, to a greater or less extent, it was defective.

The order and discipline in all of these classes, except 24, appeared to be commendable.

The general management in all the schools examined was also commendable; in twenty-eight of these it was excellent.

The monthly returns from the Principals show that, on the 30th ult., the whole number of pupils enrolled in the Primary and Grammar Schools was 108,505, exclusive of the Model Schools; and that the average attendance during the month was 97,526, showing an increase over the corresponding month last year of 2,631 pupils enrolled, and 4,383 in the average attendance, to which, if the attendance at the Model School be added, the increase in attendance will be nearly 5,000.

The whole number of days' absence of teachers during the month was 1,736, which is 114 less than during the same month last year.

REPORT OF SUPT. OF TRUANCY.

The total number of cases investigated is 561. Of these, 327 were kept at home by sickness, etc., leaving 234 truants and non-attendants. Of these, 197 have been placed in school, 8 committed by police justices, and 29 withdrawn from school.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From James McDonald, inclosing his bill against the West Farms school. To By-laws.

From A. W. Sheldon, inviting the Board to attend the services of Decoration Day. Accepted.

From the Coroner's Jury, with reference to the death of Henry Finley. (This lad was killed by falling from an elevator at school No. 23. The jury pronounce the elevator to be unsafe and dangerous. To Buildings.

From J. K. O'Brien, resigning as trustee of the 18th Ward. To Nominations.

From A. A. B. Wade, for extra services in 11th Ward, with bill for \$350. To Finance.

From H. L. Grant, in reference to lots in 61st street. To Sites.

From the Methodist preacher's meeting, transmitting resolutions against the propositions of the Parochial schools. To Committee on Conference.

From Garland Turell, proposing his ventilator for the schools. To Warming and Ventilation.

From John T. Gibbons, asking for an appointment as Truant Agent. To By-Laws.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion of Commissioner Herring, the Board decided to go into the Committee of the Whole on the "German Question." President Neilson called Commissioner Dowd to the chair.

Commissioner Fuller said we are passing through a great many changes. Danger to the schools are not coming from the propositions of the Catholics, but from this attempt to press the German upon us. Our city Superintendent has been captured by this German idea.

It is important that the children in our public schools and Normal College, should go forth well prepared on the most necessary studies. The City Superintendent and President of the Normal College are responsible for these alarming things that appear. Some years ago it was French, now it is the German. Commissioner Mann thought that some attention should be given to the Germans. I believe it is a waste of time and money to study the German. But it is especially a waste of time, the money is, compared with it, merely nothing. We shall be held to a strict accountability. Young ladies, after spending years of study in our schools—coming through rain, sleet and snow—fail on the elementary studies. Who is to blame? Somebody is to blame. Things they say are changed. So it seems. But our city Superintendent is the one who is changed. Read from his report.

It would be a gross injustice to the children of our schools, to compel them to take German four times a week, each of twenty-five minutes. It is a waste of time. Besides, these native teachers cannot keep order; they excite de-

Continued on Page 315.

THE NATIONAL SERIES.

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Continued from Page 305.

rision among the pupils. Again, I find that neither the German parents nor German children desire that language should be forced upon them thus.

Now the way in which this has been started is worth being looked at. I know how it was started. It has been done to help on the sale of certain books.

Commissioner Klamroth is fluent of tongue, but Commissioner Traud is not. They are like Moses and Aaron. But they will be as long, I think, in leading us into this matter as the Israelites were on getting into the land of Canaan. Commissioner Klamroth buttons up his coat, and says he will march out with 20,000 children; tell him that we will put in the German and he walks back with them.

I do not believe a German will leave. They are too sensible a people.

We have had this language now taught 15 years, and I would not give 15 cents for what has been accomplished. Mayor Gunther, in his day, objected to the study of this language.

Commissioner Klamroth said that it was a commercial need. Now I find that the commercial language of Hamburg, Spain and Portugal, is the English.

He will want next, to introduce it in the Orphan Asylums, and into the Deaf and Dumb Institutes.

We must hand down our public schools untainted to our descendants. We want no decoction of German or French poured down the throats of the children of the schools. Stand by our public schools, and keep them in a strong and healthy state.

Commissioner Wood said he found many changes had taken place since he formally occupied a place in this Board. The number of Commissioners have nearly doubled, the size of the city has increased, the compulsory law has been enacted, and we now have a German Superintendent. I am somewhat like Rip Van Winkle, who finds the world has been in motion while he slept.

Now, this question of German is very important. I have read the speeches of Commissioners Baker and Klamroth.

The history of the introduction of the English language is interesting. Let us go back to the settlement of this island. The Dutch, when they came here, brought their minister and their school master. When the city passed under the control of the English, the Dutch retained their language. This lasted for about one hundred years, then the young people rose against it. They were obliged to lay aside the Dutch and adopt the English. And then, but a few years ago, the word "Dutch" was struck out of the title of "Dutch Reformed Church." I, a Scotchman, being the only one to object to it. After this the Scotch came, and then the Irishmen, and the Scotchmen had to take a back seat. The next movement was the entry of the Germans on the American soil, and they have spread over the land.

I look at the subject differently from Commissioners Baker and Klamroth. I know the attachment Mr. Klamroth displays for his native language and country. But when a man chooses this country for his own, he must adopt the language of Ruth: "Thy people shall be my people."

When I had children of my own I thought once of sending them abroad to the German Universities, but I have sent four of them to Columbia College.

I do not believe the German children will leave the Public Schools if they cannot receive instruction in the German language. If they do, their places will be taken by the incoming emigrants.

I will refer to that best of books the Holy Bible. I am willing to be guided by its advice. It tells us in Genesis, that in Babel they were strong because all of one speech. So we must have only one language.

Mr. Klamroth says we have no "American Language," surely his zeal has gone beyond his discretion. We cannot endure everything. We are patient, up to a certain point, but when we are pushed to a certain point, then let all stand from under. (Applause.)

Now I am told that the Irish make the best German scholars. I am not ready to throw overboard the French and German. I would prefer the Latin to either in the higher grades of the Grammar Schools, and will offer some amendments to the By-Laws.

I offer these not to please the Germans or the French. I know no North, no South, no East, no West. I offer it, as I believe it affords an excellent mental gymnastics for our young people.

Commissioner Klamroth said his opponents had increased, and, like an ancient hero, he should, perhaps, have to "fight in the shade." He had heard before this session of the Board from the 12th Ward, that he was to be annihilated. I am sorry to have heard the unjust remarks made against the German teachers; also against the superintendent of the German language. As to Mayor Gunther, he is certainly in favor of the teaching of German. We must re-

member that this is the Centennial year, and we must expect more or less enthusiasm in behalf of America, and the everything in America. I am very much obliged to Commissioner Wood for his address. He sympathizes with me in my love for my country. I do not wish to supplant the English language. Commissioner Wood refers to the Bible; so do I. I find there were a number of languages, and there always will be, and we must recognize the fact. My remarks have been misunderstood. I believe you have a national language. I believe the teaching of German will render us a more homogenous nation.

Commissioner Mathewson moved that the committee rise and report progress and continue the discussion at the next meeting, which was adopted.

Com. Wood said that at the request of others, he asked for the printing of his resolution.

The President said that this would be done—on the fly-leaf of the proceedings. The Board had disposed of the matter, and could not now take it away from the Committee again. Adjourned.

RESOLUTION.

A resolution was offered by Commissioner Dowd that the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to report what measures are necessary to be taken to enforce the right of this Board to the control and disbursement of the funds apportioned for the purposes of public instruction. (This is under a decision of the Supreme Court that moneys should be drawn from the treasury by the President and Clerk and be under its control.)

The Committee on By-laws reported a resolution rescinding a resolution to pay money to Hebrew Benevolent Society School. Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings reported to authorize the Trustees of Nineteenth Ward, to hire premises No. 214 East 42nd street. Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings reported to authorize the rehiring premises 15 and 17 Third street. Adopted.

The same Committee confirmed the action of Trustees of Twelfth Ward in rehiring premises in 124th street for P. S. 38. Adopted.

The same denied the application of Tenth Ward Trustees for rebuilding G. S. 7. Adopted.

The Committee on Teachers, recommended the appointment of Miss J. M. P. Hume as Vice-Principal of P. D. G. S. 32. Adopted.

The Committee on Warming and Ventilation recommended to authorize Trustees of 24th Ward to advertise for proposals for altering heating apparatus in G. S. 65. Adopted.

The Committee on Supplies sent in a report relative to a donation of text-books, &c., for the Exposition of the Chilean Government. Adopted.

The Committee on Nomination of Trustees recommended the appointment of Franz Branig as Trustee for 8th Ward. Adopted.

The Committee on Normal Schools recommended payment of sundry bills. Adopted.

The Auditing Committee recommended the payment of C. A. Berrian for service. Adopted.

The Committee on School Furniture recommended the purchase of a piano for M. D. G. S. 20. To Finance.

The Committee on School Furniture authorizing Trustees of 20th Ward to purchase carpet and furniture for principal's room P. D. G. S. 26.

Commissioner West objected to this. It was not necessary.

Commissioner Wetmore said it was a usual thing, and seemed to be well enough. Adopted. Commissioner West only voting against it.

The Finance Committee recommended \$2,450 be appropriated for heating apparatus for G. S. No. 10. Adopted.

The same Committee recommended \$6,734 be appropriated for heating apparatus for G. S. No. 15. Adopted.

The same, recommended the appropriation of \$6,957 for heating apparatus for G. S. 42. Adopted.

The same Committee recommended the appropriation of \$7,700 for heating apparatus for new building in 128th street. Adopted.

The same committee recommended the appropriation of \$625 for fitting up premises on 1st Avenue, for P. S. No. 35. Adopted.

Commissioner Wood said the printing of his resolutions had been asked for. The President said they would be printed on a fly leaf of the JOURNAL. Adjourned.

FINE ARTS.

(NOTES BY A NEW YORK ARTIST.)

Of course the great exposition of American art is now at the semi-centennial exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Here are exposed to view the united labors for the past half year of the Sculptor's Figure Portrait, marine

and landscape artists in and about New York, and judging it by the former ones, it seems to us a great advance on former exhibitions, because of the numerous high-class works here exhibited. The big canvasses are not lacking it is true, but then they are American productions and not those of the Dusseldorf and other foreign schools.

Bierstadt, of course, is largely represented in two most singular pictures; and if they are anything they are singular, both as regards subject and treatment. "Spring in the Sacramento Valley" is to us something so forced and unnatural, that we turn with pleasure almost to the glow of the other picture by this artist.

America, by Henry Gray, is a good, well-modelled figure of a young woman bearing aloft, and partly shrouded by the stars and stripes at which an eagle seems to be enraged. But, candidly, it is not so bad, and might be worse, notwithstanding the many adverse criticisms about it.

Irving's "Cardinal Wolsey and his Friends" is a carefully studied picture in the style of Merissonier, and while not as agreeable to us as a work of art as some of his single figures, yet shows evidences of a mastership of details and harmony of color.

Next time we propose taking up a regular course of the different studios, and shall try, week by week, to inform our readers of what is going on and what is being done by those who live in a little world by themselves, of whose lives so little is known, whose faces are even unfamiliar, but who speak to the world through their pictures.

In Gaupel's we see many fine examples of the modern French and Italian schools, and but very few, if any, I regret to say, of pictures by American artists.

Chief among the pictures here is "Nursery Tales" by Hughes Merle—a painting that appeals to young and old, and is a most beautiful work of art. In the flesh tints, grouping, drapery, and effects of light and shade no finer can be found, and as one looks at the story-teller insensibly, he is carried within the frame and becomes one of the listeners.

At a recent sale of pictures in London, the collection of Mr. Samuel Mendel were sold, for £97,783. This gentleman must have collected other valuable things for his wine, plate, furniture, etc., added to his pictures sold for £150,147, which is quite a snug sum, indeed. As to the pictures, Millais' Swallow flying from the Golden Woods, sold for 1,000 guineas, his Jephthah for 3,300 guineas, and Chill October for 3,100 guineas. Frith's Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings, brought 4,350 guineas. Now we come to Turner's Grand Canal, Venice (which has been engraved) and we find it went for 7,000 guineas! Landseer's Deer Family sold for 2,900 guineas, Delaroche's Napoleon Crossing the Alps, 8x6 inches, sold for 400 guineas. Take courage, artists.

LADY ARTISTS. There are several fine pictures by lady artists at 144 Fifth Avenue. Miss Oakley has a "Portrait of a Boy," that gives pleasure to all, and a vase of azaleas that suggests things beyond flowers. Miss Greene, Miss Knowlton, Miss Lane and Miss Boott and Miss Dekay have delighted us by the charming works they have on exhibition. We should add a word in praise of La Farge and Lothrop. The "Lady of Shallott is full of solemn meaning.

MR. LICK'S NEW GIFTS.

James Lick has made a new trust deed. The donation for statutory at the State Capitol of \$250,000 is changed to one of \$100,000 for statutory at the City Hall, San Francisco. The appropriation for the Key monument is reduced from \$150,000 to \$60,000. The \$700,000 for the Lake Tahoe Observatory is committed to the University of California for the same purpose. The donation to the Mechanics' Art School is raised from \$300,000 to \$540,000. The gift to his son is raised from \$3,000 to \$150,000, and for himself he gives up the lien of \$25,000 annually, and takes a gross sum of \$500,000.

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PRESS NOTICES.

Home Journal, Dec. 23, 1874; N. Y. Observer, Dec. 24, 1874; Christian Intelligencer, Feb. 11, 1875; The Methodist, Feb. 20, 1875; Evening Mail, March 1, 1875; Mother's Magazine, March, 1875; The School Journal, March 13, 1875; The School Journal, Feb. 13, 1875; The Baptist Union, Feb. 2, 1875; The Church Journal, March 31, 1875; Moore's Rural New Yorker, April 3, 1875; Phenological Journal, March, 1875.

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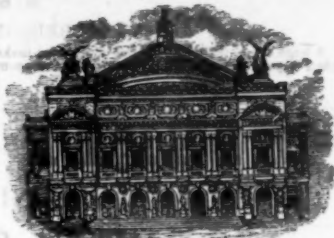
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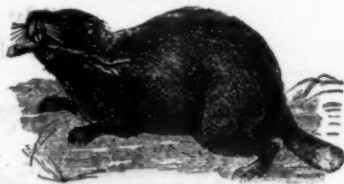
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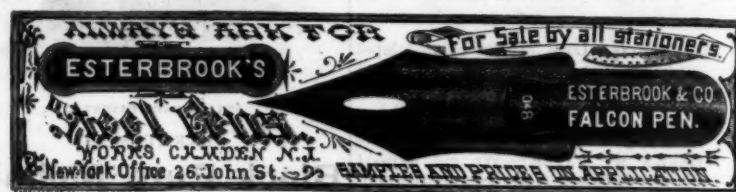
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